

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

AMY ANSTEAD,

Plaintiff,

v.

VIRGINIA MASON MEDICAL CENTER,  
*et al.*,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:21-cv-00447-JCC-JRC

ORDER GRANTING STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to

1 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle  
2 parties to file confidential information under seal.

3 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

4 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things  
5 produced or otherwise exchanged:

- 6 (a) Any material containing, disclosing, or otherwise implicating personal healthcare  
7 information;
- 8 (b) Any material related to the credentialing process for a health care provider,  
9 including but not limited to, doctors, nurses, ARNP’s, technicians, and/or other  
10 specialists;
- 11 (c) Defendants’ non-public financial data, including but not limited to annual budgets,  
12 salary and compensation information, financial statements related to Virginia  
13 Mason and its facilities, tax filings and associated documents, and any financial  
14 information related to joint ventures or other collaborative projects;
- 15 (d) Personal financial data related to Plaintiff Amy Anstead including tax, accounting,  
16 and personal banking records and information;
- 17 (e) Employee personnel records, including non-public disciplinary records;
- 18 (f) All non-public proprietary information, including but not limited to any materials  
19 related to trade secrets, unpublished patent applications, trade secrets, or non-public  
20 intellectual property;
- 21 (g) Other material that is designated confidential by agreement of the parties, by court  
22 order, or by statute.

23 3. SCOPE

24 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as  
defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)  
all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; (3) any discovery

1 response, written or verbal, that includes confidential material; (4) any testimony, conversations,  
2 or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

3 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in  
4 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

5 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

6 4.1. Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
7 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
8 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
9 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
10 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
11 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

12 4.2. Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
13 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
14 confidential material only to:

15 (a) the named parties in this matter, including the receiving party’s counsel of  
16 record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose  
17 the information for this litigation;

18 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the  
19 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties  
20 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so  
21 designated;

22 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
23 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

24 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

(e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service

1 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
2 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

3 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
4 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
5 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
6 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must  
7 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted  
8 under this agreement;

9 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a  
10 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information; and

11 (h) the employees and/or representatives for any insurer for the parties, to the  
12 extent the disclosure is or may be related to coverage afforded the receiving party by the insurer  
13 for any of the claims herein;

14 4.3. Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
15 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,  
16 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will  
17 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion  
18 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the  
19 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,  
20 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing  
21 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and  
22 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
23 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the  
24 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.  
Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
the strong presumption of public access to the Court’s files.

## 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

1           5.1.   Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
2 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
3 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
4 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
5 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
6 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
7 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

8           Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
9 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
10 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary  
11 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

12           If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated  
13 for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other  
14 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

15           5.2.   Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
16 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
17 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
18 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

19           (a)   Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and  
20 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
21 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains  
22 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
23 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
24 markings in the margins).

          (b)   Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties  
and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony

1 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the  
 2 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
 3 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
 4 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

5 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place  
 6 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word  
 7 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
 8 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

9 5.3. Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 10 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s  
 11 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
 12 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
 13 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

## 14 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

15 6.1. Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
 16 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality  
 17 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
 18 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
 19 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
 20 original designation is disclosed.

21 6.2. Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
 22 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential  
 23 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration  
 24 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other  
 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list  
 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-  
 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

6.3. Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party must:

- (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

1 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
 2 MATERIAL

3 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently  
 4 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the  
 5 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This  
 6 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery  
 7 order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties  
 8 agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

9 10. NON TERMINATION

10 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a  
 11 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

12 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

13 DATED this 19th day of August, 2021.

14 By: s/Elizabeth Hanley  
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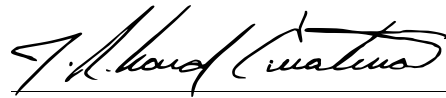
*Attorneys for Defendants*



1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any  
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal  
4 or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to  
5 those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or  
6 any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

7 DATED THIS 23rd day of August, 2021.

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9 J. Richard Creatura  
10 Chief United States Magistrate Judge  
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EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of  
 perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was  
 issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of *Anstead v. Virginia Mason Medical Center and*  
*Virginia Mason Franciscan Health*, No. 2:21-cv-447 (W.D. Wash.). I agree to comply with and to  
 be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge  
 that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt.  
 I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject  
 to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the  
 provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_